L-THE DESIGNS OF GREAT BRITAIN. E. H. DERBY IN OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY-EN-GIAND'S REASONS FOR URGING ITS ADOPTION-HER ALLIGED AIMS TO PREVENT ANNEXATION AND CHECK EMIGRATION FROM HER BORDERS-A DESIRE TO GAIN AN ENTRY INTO THE AMERICAN COASTING TRADE-IN INDEPENDENT LINE OF RAIL-

WAY TO THE PACIFIC. SIR: At a meeting of the Social Science Association held at Glasgow on the 6th of October, 1874, Sir George Campbell, who was loudly cheered in the course of his address, observed:

neter. I observe that the moment a man bern and in these ties set lies in a colony or dependence be sto put first the feelings of an Englishman or the ests of the emetre; he becomes intensely local in a views and interests; he is always ready to deery decreas of the mother country as opposed to the interests which he has espoused; he is very touchy difficult to deal with. For this reason especially I by distrust all plans for imperial assembles to rept the whole empire, and every scheme of that I believe that it must come, and is coming to this, when self-covernment has been once contained the interference of the British Parliamust almost cease, and we must be conwe must be our hands, I would certainly let it go free without more delay, and would relieve this country of the many embar-rassments to which the connection may give rise. Can-ida I believe to be, under present arrangements, a bur-den and a risk to us. The Australian Colonies are dif-ferently situated, and a direct connection with them may no doubt be advantageously maintained for the

who believed in the possibility of uniting the Colonies and the mother country in a perpetual bond and concord. The ignorance of the English in regard to the Colonies was natural and insuperable. It was hardly possible that they could bring the people of that country, who had many and pressing interests of their own, to take a sufficient interest in the extremely varied, difficult, and complicated affairs of countries at the opposite ends of the globe. Euglishmen could never have sufficient knowledge and interest in the internal affairs of all the colonies to identify themselves fully and fairly with the feelings of colonists. With regard to the relative position of their country and the Colonies, he thought they had a true analogy in father and son, instead of mother and daughter. The indirect burdens to which they were exposed by their connection with Canada were enormous, and he did not see that they gained anything directiv or exclusively by that connection. He was therefore inclined to think that in such a case as that of Canada the sooner the con nection was severed the better.

PROLAND'S ALLEGED OBJECTS IN THE TREATY. The draft of a treaty has been published by the Bureau of Statistics, and its provisions are now open to criticism. It is a protocol or programme submitted by the British plenipotentiaries to Mr. Fish. through him to the President, and by the latter to the Senate. The message of the President gives no official sanction to the treaty, but merely asks the advice of the Senate. It becomes us, therefore, before it is sanctioned by the Senate, to discuss it as a proposition emanating from Great Britain, and to ask what objects she has in view and what does she seek to accomplish by her diplomacy. There are certain objects she obviously has in

view. First: To prevent the absorption of Canada by our Republic. Second: To check the great emi gration from Canada to the United States. Third. To build ships for the United States, and to obtain a share of its great coasting trade. Fourth: To retard the growth of its fisheries and navigation, and maintain her supremacy on the sea. Fifth: To keep a hold on the continent, by which she may in case of war control the lakes and St. Lawrence, and in peace evade our customs on a long frontier. Sixth: To obtain at the cost of Canada and by loans on its credit an independent route to China. Great Britain, in the Treaty of Washington, did

not look merely to the adjustment of the Alabama claims. The clause as to the fisheries not only opened our markets to the maritime provinces fo Free Trade and a blow aimed at our manufactures and navigation. It magnified the value of the three mile line, using it both as a lever and a wedge. We have in the United States some 2,000 sail of fishermen, ranging from 50 to 100 tons; three-fourths of these fish on the banks of Newfoundland, or on the coasts of the Northern States, and the other fourth visit the Gulf of St. Lawrence. By the Treaty of Paris and the award of the umpire under a subsequent treaty, they have a right to fish on all the great bays of Canada, and do not earn \$50,000 annually within the three-mile line, and would not pay \$20,060 a year for the right to cross at, as was proved by the results of the license system of Canada. For the right to cross this line we have already paid many times its value by granting to Great Britain the free admission of fish, with access to the bait found only on our coast, and to the valu able fisheries of that coast also, with a right to present further claims for indemnity. A blow has already been given to our fisheries, and they are now languishing, but Great Britain does not consider it sufficient, and now proposes to strike again.

ANNEXATION TO BE PREVENTED-EMIGRATION TO BE CHECKED.

The first object is to prevent the union of the Prov-Inces with the States. To accomplish this she must open to them new markets, since they have lost the monopoly of her own. A few years since Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were ready to join us. To retain them she has entangled them in a treaty with Canada, and then propitiated them by giving them 43,000,000 customers for their fish, and by discouraging our fishermen who pay duties on their outfits. And now she uses her reserve im for compensation to open the markets of the Union for most of the products of Canada, giving it 43,000,000 enstomers in exchange for 3,750,000 for very few of the products of the United States. If she can accomplish this she may hold Canada; without it Canada is lost.

The second object of Great Britain is to check emigfation from Canada. Since the repeal of the treaty the migration from Canada and through Canada into the States has been close upon 90,000 a year. Most of the emigrants from Europe who land at Quebec or Montreal pass on to the Western States, many native Canadians, also, yearly crossing the border and being recorded in the books of our Custom-houses. Many French Canadians also cross without a record and settle around our factories. One of the chief motives of their coming is a desire to escape our duties and thus get better prices for their produce, for our duties on live stock, fish, lumber, barley, flour, and coal absorb most of the net profit, and are borne chiefly by the Canadians, as was shown in the debate of the Canadian Board of

Trade at Ottawa, January 18, 1872. To arrest emigration, duties must be removed, and the average value of each emigrant that we may lose is computed by our best statisticians to range from \$1,000 to \$2,000. The third object of Great Britain is to obtain access to our coasting trade. This is a privilege most devoutly wished for by both Great Britain and Canada. During the pas fis al year 3,883,725 tons of American shipping and 9,196,640 tons of foreign shipping have entered our ports in our foreign trade, but in our coastwise trade during the same period, 33,495,435 tons of American shipping have entered the same ports. In our foreign trade we have less than one-third of the tonnage; in our coastwise trade, which is nearly three times as great as our foreign trade, we have the whole, and England desires the right to register here her provincial vessels, which, under our registers, may enter the coasting trade, and possibly oust us from that, as they would escape duties and be cheaply built in the provinces.

DESIGNS UPON AMERICAN FISHERIES. The fourth object of Great Britain is to check

seamen at the expense of our own and transfer our fisheries to her provinces. The fifth object of Great Britain is to maintain a bold upon this continent. To do this she retains her fortresses at Halifax, Quebec, and Bermuda, indorses bonds for a railway along the Gulf of St. Lawrence running several degrees north on its way to the west from Halifax and useless for commercial purposes, while her people invest yearly fifty millions in railways and canals, whose chief object is to divert business from our seaports to those of Canada. But she has another purpose by no means conducive to our interests. We lose at least \$6,000,000 in customs yearly on goods carried by illicit traders across our long frontier. England makes war on custom-houses and is indifferent to our losses. She winks at the illicit trade, as she does at that opium trade in China, so ruinous to health, which swells her Indian revenues.

The sixth object of Great Britain is an independent line of railway to the Pacific. England aspires to supremacy on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. She has been disturbed by our Panama Railway and still more by our Union and Central Pacific lines; and while she is not herself disposed to risk the money for the new line across the desert she would use the hand of Canada to draw the chestnuts from the fire when she indorses the bonds of Canada for a Pacific Railway. With such objects in view she presents to us the specious treaty she has prepared. In future numbers let us consider its provisions in Boston, Mass., Dec. 16, 1874.

THE NEW N. Y. CAPITOL.

REPLY TO ARTHUR GILMAN BY A MEMBER OF THE BOARD. NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: An editorial in to-day's TRIBUNE in regard to the new Capitol is calculated to do injustice not only to the present Commissioners but to those immediately preceding the present Board. The article is based upon a letter of Mr. Arthur Gilmau.

Under the law prior to 1868 the Commissioners were not to adopt a plan for a building exceeding in cost \$4,000,000. Thereunder many plans were sub mitted, and all were rejected. Finally, in 1807, Mr. Gilman was employed to make a plan, which was also rejected. Thereupon Mr. Fuller, in connection with Mr. Gilman and Mr. Kendall, submitted a plan which was approved by the then Commissioners, the Land Commissioners, and on the 13th day of December, 1867, by the Governor, if certain modifications were made. This plan was submitted to the Legislature in 1868 and also three estimates that a building upon this plan could be built for less than \$4,000,000 were submitted by Fuller and Gilman, Walter Jones, and J. T. Smith.

The Legislature, after a protracted examination of the plans, appointed a new Board of Commissioners, eight in number, and directed them to revise and modify the plans, or adopt new ones if they saw fit; and without limiting the plans to a building costing not more than \$4,000,000, directed, however, that they should not proceed to the erection of a building if under the plans it was to cost more than \$4,000,000, The new Board appointed Mr. Fuller the archi-

tect, and adopted the old plans with modifications to be made by them. After careful studies, the new Board adopted a modified design on the 8th day of July, 1869, and modified plans on the 13th of January, 1870, and submitted the same to the Legislature, and informed the Legislature that the building under these plans would cost from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. With these facts before them, the Legislature made an appropriation for the commencement of the work, and a milar appropriations have been made at every session of the Legislature since.

The walls of the building are now more than three-fifths done, and there has been expended upon the entire building to the present time, \$5,149,000. The third story above the basement has en commenced, and three courses of granite have been laid in it. The third story, and the fourth and last story, can be erected and the roof put on for \$2,500,000 more, making \$7,600,000 for the building roofed, which is less than any other public building of any pretension and near the magnitude erected in this country within the last 10 years. The foundations of the new Capitol cover a little over three acres of ground; the foundations of the New-York

doned, and during the period that Mr. Gilman was employed the Commissioners had no authority to make contracts or otherwise expend money for the actual construction of the building. The plan upon which the Capitol is being built is radically different from the one Mr. Gilman refers to; and Mr. G. seems to be entirely unacquainted with it or with the work since it was adopted, since he speaks of the work as if the first story was not yet completed, whereas the workmen are now on the third story, and is thus expressed in the Controller's report to which he refers, and which precedes the paragraph on which

he based his letter, and which is as follows:

The work has been pushed forward in a practical and workmanlike manner and with dispatch and economy, and it is believed with a great saving of expense as compared with former expenditures. The outer walls of granite are two stories in hight, including the basement or ground floor, with three courses of granite laid of unform hight on the third story, and all the round granite columns are placed in position on the exterior walls and in the interior court. The interior walls have been carried up and arched to the top of the second story; all the iron girders and beams upon the two stories have been placed in position during the season. The work has been suspended and the walls covered and protected for the Winter. The expenditure upon the building during the past Summer has been about \$200,000, leaving about \$200,000 unexpended of the appropriation of last Winter, which will when it reaches the Treasury, it is hoped, be ample to pay off all existing liabilities against the Capitol, courtacted before Mr. Eaton took possession. No matter what we may now think of the folly of the original plan of this building and the impropriety of placing it upon its present site, the structure is so far advanced and is of such was proportions that some provision should be made for the continuance of the work in the early Spring, or serious damage by the elements will occur to the walls. he based his letter, and which is as follows:

As a further confirmation that the Commissioners have not exceeded the authority granted to them I would quote from the report made by the sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee of Assembly on April 30, 1874, as follows: "The Commissioners have been held in some quarters responsible for the adoption of plans for the building that would necessarily cost more than the sum originally contemplated by the Legislature for its completion. It is deemed by us a matter of justice to the Commissioners to say that in 1870, before any steps had been taken toward the erection of the superstructure, when the Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 for the Capitol, and particularly in 1871, when the Legislature also appropriated \$650,000 for the same purpose, after it had been authoritatively informed that the building, in the opinion of the Commissioners, if built upon the modified plans proposed by them, and which were authorized to be by the Cemmissioners by the law of 1868, would cost over \$10,000,000, the Legislature itself assumed all responsibility for the plans of the building and adopted the same definitely." It may also be proper to state that the Senate at its session last year appointed a Committee to inquire into all matters relating to the New Capitol, including change of plans, increase of cost, &c., and to report during the present session. Yours, Polsdam, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1875. E. A. MERRITT.

A large black marble tombstone, bearing the ollowing inscription in gold letters, was laid over the grave of the late Dr. Livingstone in Westminster Abbey the day before Christmas: "Brought by faithful hands over land and sea, here rests David Livingstone, missionary, traveler, philanthropist. Born March 19, 1813, at Biantyre, Lauarkshire. Died May 1, 1813, at Chitainbos Vailey. Ulala. For thirty years his life was spent in an unwearled effort to evangelize the native races, to explore the undiscovered secrets, and abolish the desowords he wrote; 'All I can do in my solitula is, may words he wrote; 'All I can do in my solitula is, may words he wrote; 'All I can do in my solitula is, may words he wrote; 'All I can do in my solitula is, may words he wrote; 'All I can do in my solitula is, may words he wrote; 'All I can do in my solitula is, may words he wrote; 'All I can do in my solitula is, may be shown on every one—Amortican, Euglish Turk—who will help to heal this open sore of the world.' lating slave trade of Central Africa, where with his last

XLIIID CONGRESS--2D SESSION.

AFFAIRS-DEBATE ON SENATOR SCHURZ'S RESO-LUTION-A RESOLUTION OFFERED IN THE HOUSE DECLARING THE LOUISIANA INTERFERENCE UN-CONSTITUTIONAL-THE CONSULAR AND DIPLO-MATIC APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1875. Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.) presented a memorial of citizens of Detroit, asking the passage of a bill defluing a gross of matches. A similar memorial from citizens of Chicago was presented by Mr. LOGAN (Rep. Ill.), both of which were referred to the Committee on

Finance,
Mr. CLAYTON (Rep., Ark.) said he supposed every Senator desired all the intermation which could be outsided in regard to the Louisiana trouble. He therefore asked manimous consent to take up and pass the resolution heretofore submitted by him, requesting the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate the efficial report and communications of Major Lewis Merrin, United States Army, in reference to the Company.

interest, to transmit to the Senaie the official report and communications of Major Lewis Merril, United States Army, in reference to the Coushatta troubles.

Mr. MERRIMON (Dem., N. C.) objected.

Mr. CLAYTON then gave notice that he would move to take up and consider the resolution as soon as the morning business should be disposed of.

Mr. WRIGHT (Rep., fown) presented memorials of cit izens of various counties in that State against the removal of the United States District Court from Kookuk to Burlington. Referred to the Judiciary Commutee.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cai.) introduced a bill to promote the chiciency of the Lighthouse Service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also, a bill relating to the approval of bills in the Territory of Utah. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, a bill authorizing the issue of patents in mining claims in certain cases. Referred to the District in the March of the committee on Mines and Mading. Also a bill to amend the act for the relief of savings institutions having no capital stock, and doing business solely for the brothis of depositors. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SFENCER (Rep., Ala.) introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a marshal for the District of Alabama. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. Va.) introduced a bill making

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. Va.) introduced a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the Little Kanawaa River in the State of West Virginia. Referred Mr. STEVENSON (Dem., Ky.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill to no relief of the United States District Judge for Ver nont. Placed on the calendar.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Mr. CLAYTON (R.p., Ark.) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for the report of Major Lewis Merrill, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. Va.) inquired if this was the

same Major Merrill who was on duty in South Carolina, where he committed outrages upon inoff-usive cilizens, and was afterward transferred to Louisiana where he handenfied citizens, cut relegraph wires, and committed sandry other offenses for which he was how under arrest. He (Mr. Davis) would like to have the resolution amended so as to have Gen, Emory report upon the conduct of this same officer.

Mr. CLAYTON said he had known Major Merrill for Mr. Clayton then moved to amenreference to the Coushatta troubles and inserting the words, "relating to cert in disorders in Louisiana."

elections in Louisiana.

Mr. CLAYION opposed the amendment and said if it was the intention of the Senator from North Carolina, by his ingenious subterfuge, to suppress the information called for by his (Mr. Clayton's) resolution, he wanted the responsibility to rest with his friend's (Mr. Merrimon's) party. non's) party. Mr. WEST (Rep., La.) said that while Congress was

Mr. WEST (Rep., Lt.) said that while Congress was considering the events occurring in Louisiana it inlight as well give some attention to events near at bone. It should not longed that here in the City of Washington, in The Capital of yesterday, was a direct proposition for the assessination of the President.

Mr. THURMAN (Dom., Oale)—Which capital! Donn Platt's Copital or this Capital! (Laughter.)

Mr. WEST then sent to the Clerk's desk and had rend an article from The Capital of yesterday, commenting on the recent amonymous letters threatening assassination, and stating of course that such a course would be deplorable. But lawless violence is a dangerous game and sometimes ends in the destruction of its instigators. He also had read a communication signed J. H. H., published in The New-York Tribeune of Saturday last, concluding as follows:

cinding as follows:
Some one will play Brutus to this Grant's Caster, without fail, which,
by the way, would be a great blessing to the country.

Resuming as argument, Mr. WEST said there was an atmosphere of assassination not only in Washington but in the metropolis of the country, and asked if the Senator from Onio (Mr. Thurman) would be faceticus over this. He (Mr. West) knew the Senator would rase in his seat and condemn assassination. He thought it had taste for any Senator to state that Major Merrili was under arrest unless he knew the fact.

Mr. THURMAN (Dom., Ohio) said he was not in a dramatic mood this morning, and therefore aid not propose to take part in the little comedy which the Senator from Lomisman had seen fit to present on the stage this morning. As to facetious ness, he (Mr. Tautman) thought if the editor of The Capital was not facetious next Sanday over the speech of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. West), then Donn Platt would have lost that wit of which he had had the reputation for the last 39 years. Post-Office cover about one acre.

Mr. Gilman was never employed as architect of the building; he was only employed by the first Board of three to make a plan; after the Board of eight was appointed by the Legislature of 1868, with power to modify the plan of 1867 or adopt a new plan, Mr. Gilman was not employed. In his letter he refers to the old plan of 1867, which was abandoned, and during the period that Mr. Gilman was about the africa which alrees the bubble ever found was in the air was about the air est bubble ever found.

was in the air was about the airiest bubble ever found in an empty head. [Great laughter.]

The amendment submitted by Mr. CLANTON, to strike out the words in reference to Coushatta, and insert the words "relating to estain disorders in Louisiana," was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. MERRIMON, calling for the official report of Gen. Emory in regard to disorders in any way connected with the late election, was also agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. INGALLS (Rep., Kan.) introduced a bill for the relief of Jas. C. Itvin and Wm. Philips. Referred to the Committee on Claims. Also a bill for the relief of Mark W. Delahay. Referred to the Committee on Claims. Also a bill for the relief of John S. Friend. Referred to the Committee on Iddian Affairs.

the Committee on Claims. Also a bill for the relief of Mark W. Delahay. Referred to the Committee on Idlams. Also a bill for the relief of John S. Friend. Referred to the Committee on Idlam Affairs.

Mr. KELLY (Dem., Oregon) presented a memorial in favor of the passage of the oil psoviding for the construction of the Portland, Dalles, and Sait Lake Railroad and telegraph, and for the performance of all Government service free of charge. Lud on the table, the bill having already been reperted to the Sanate. In presenting the memorial Mr. Kelly said his colleague (Mr. Mitchell) and himself had been instructed to do all in their powerate have this bill become a law, and he would therefore ask the Senate to take it up after the expiration of the moraling hour on Friday next.

Mr. PRATF (Rep., Loc.) introduced, by request, a bill to amend the 14th section of the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, approved Sept. 24, 1759. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SHEEMAN (Rep., Onlo) introduced a bill to amend the act to the organize the National Union Insurance Company of Washington, D. C. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia; also a bill to amend the act to District of Columbia; also a bill the Committee on the District of Columbia; also a bill the United States of America, from Lake Erie to the Missouri River, and to limit the rates of freight thereou. Referred to the Committee on the District of National Union Rouses.

Mr. SHEEMAN said he introduced the bill by request, but he was very far from committing himself to its provisions.

Mr. SCHURZ (Lab. Rep., Mo.) then called up the resours.

provisions. Mr. SCHURZ (Lab. Pep., Mo.) then called up the reso-Mr. SCHUKZ (Lab. Pep., Mo.) then called up the resolution submitted by him on Friday last instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation of Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution, and report with the least possible delay, by bill or otherwise.

wise.
gailery being crowded, Mr. STEVENSON (Dem.,
moved that the privilege of the floor in the rear of
sats he granted to ladies who could not gain admis-

the seats be granted to solve the salieries.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Mc.) objected.

Mr. BGHULZ tuon spoke as follows in favor of theiresolution submitted by him:

[For Seator Esbard's Speech See First Page.]

[For Seator Esbard's Speech See First Page.]

Mr. McMillott deep spoke as follows in favor of the resolution submitted by him:

[For Scator Ethers's Speech See First Page.]

Mr. MORTON (Rep. Ind.) said he was as much in favor of local self-government as the Senator from Missouri. He was in layor of a government for the people and by the people, and by that he meant all the people. In some of the Southern States the governments were not for the whole people, as black men were frequently deprived of their rights. It had been charged on this floor that the President had violated the Constitution by his audion in the New-Orleans difficulty. That was a grave sharge, and should not be made without the strongest proof. He apprehended that when the information called for by the resolution of Friday last came to the Senate to-morrow, the Senator from Missouri would find himself in the attitude of the juror who had given his verdict before he heard the testimony. He (Mr. Morton) thought the atatements of Gen. Emeridan were short of the whole truth, and the evideace to be submitted by the President to-morrow would show that the outrages in Louisiann and frauds were unore staring than the statements of Sheridan showed them to be. Mr. Morton then sent to the Clerk's deek and had read the official report of Gen. Sheridan, and said that officer being upon the ground knew more about all sire there than the Senator from Missouri would show that the first there than the Senator from Missouri would and that the whole thing was a fraud; and whoever undertook to defend the action of the Conservative Legislature on Monday in all was unlawful, and that the whole thing was a fraud; and whoever undertook to defend the action of the Conservative was defending a fraud. The action of last Monday in Louisiana upon the part of the Conservatives was defending a fraud. The action of last Monday in Louisiana upon the part of the Conservatives was defending a fraud. The action of last Monday in Louisiana unpon the part of the Conservatives was defending a fraud. The action of last Monday i

MORTON said he did not propose to be juter-

to state all these things after a while. Continuing his argument, he said it was shameful to talk about the carpet-baggers. Most of them had been solders who carried the flag of their country in the late war; they were pleased with the South and settled there after the war, and were denounced for that. He had no objection to the colored men dividing their vote, but it was most unnatural to suppose they were going to vote for the men whe formeriv owned them as slaves.

Mr. WRLGHT (Rep., Iows) from the Committee on the Judiciary reported, with amendments, a bill to provide for deducing any debt due the United States from any judgment recovered against the United States by such deitor. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. WRIGHT also reported adversely on the bill to provide for the holding of the terms of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri at Spiringfield, and it was indefinitely postponed.

poned. Mr. NORWOOD (Dem., Ga.) introduced a bill for the relief of the Central Radrond and Banking Company of Georgia, which was referred to the Committee on Fi-

nance.
Mr. HITCHCOCK (Rep., Neb.) introduced a bill to provide for the sale of the Pawnee and Otee Indian lands. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Af-

fairs.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) obtained the floor to speak upon the resolution of Senator Schurz, but at 4 o'clock yielded for a motion for Executive session, which was agreed to and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. At 4:30 the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

Under the call of States many bills were introduced and referred, including the following: By Mr. BURLEIGH (Rep., Mc.)-For a light station at

York, Maine, the Judges of the Court of Claims at \$6,000. Also, to amend the National Currency act.

By Mr. E. H. ROBERTS (Rep., N. Y.)—To refund certain saving banks have conjected from them in 1875 on their earnings.

By Mr. SCUDDER (Rep., N. J.)-Authorizing tunnels

York and Brookiyn.

By Mr. TODD (Rep., Penn.)—To extend for one year the time to bring sules for the recovery of internal taxes By Mr. ARCHER (Dam., Ind.)-Appropriating \$3,000

by Admiral Porter.

By Mr. VANCE (Dem., N. C.)—For pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war who served in the Confederate Army; also in and of the New River Canal Company.

By Mr. RANSIER (Rep., S. C.)—To refund the losses of depositors in the Foredman's Bank.

By Mr. YOUNG (Dem., Ga.)—To preserve in the Government the right of possession of all arms issued to States.

States.
By Mr. COOK (Dem., Ga.)—To restore avails of cotton soized by the Government after April, 1865.

By Mr. WHITE (Rep., Ala.)—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that the Government owes protection to all citiz as in the enjoyment of their rights.

By Mr. SYPHER (Rep., La.)—For a Government telegraph line between boxton and Washington.

raph line between Boston and Washington.
By Mr. SAYLER (Dem., Onto)—Relative to the cutting
nd dressing of state for the Cincinnati Custom-house,
nd to have the work done at Cincinnati Instead of By Mr. BERRY (Dem., Ohie)-To abolish the office of

deutenant-General of the Army.

By Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.)—To amend the Na-ional Bank act in reference to winging up the affairs of By Mr. HAWLEY (Rep., III.)-Resolutions of the Illi-

nois Legislature in relation to Louislana, and urging the giving of all the necessary assistance to the Kell gg By Mr. CLEMENTS (Rep., Bi.)—Granting certain swamp tands to Randolph County, Bliners.

By Mr. FIELD (Rep., Mich.)—To increase the import duties ten per cent after Maron, 1875, and an additional ten per cent quarterly tilt the price of American gold coin shall not exceed the par of legal-lender notes.

By Mr. BURROWS (Rep., Mich.)—To provide for the management of contemps.

Sacramento River. y Mr. PAGE (dep., Cal.)—For the improvement of the

San Jonquin River.

By Mr. NESMITH (Dem., Oregon)—For the construction of the Oregon Central Pacific Railway and Telegraph line.

By Mr. CANNON (Rep., Urah)—For right of way to the Utah and Coorrato, the Utah Western, and the Utah Southern Railway Companies.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG (Dom., Dakots)—For aid for railyands and a wayan rang, alberto oregon up the Black

Company.

By Mr. CHIPMAN (Rep., District of Columbia)—To repeal the act consenting to the subscription of the District Government to the stock of the Piedmont Railway

communication, facilitate news reports of all press as-sociations, and prevent telegraph monopoly. By Mr. MYERS (Dem., Penn.)—Fixing the relative rank

LOUISIANA QUESTIONS.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) offered the following resolution
preference to affairs in Louisiana, which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

referred to the Judiciary Committee:
Whereas, On the 4th of January instant, officers and soldiers of the
Arm of the United States have interfered with and controlled the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisana, and certain persons claiming seats in one branch thereof have been prevented
from holding the same by such military force, which acts of military
intervation and control resulted to dispersing the State Legislature,
and have received the sanction and ratification of the Chief Erccutive
of the United States; therefore,
Resolved, That in the unibersite judgment of this House such interrention and control were in violation of the Federal Constitution, mas-

A SUPPLEMENTARY SPECIE PAYMENT BILL. Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa) introduced a bid sup-plementary to the bill to restore specie payments.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Section 1 provides that on Nov. 1, 1875, and for five conths thereafter, any person may present at the Sub-Treasury United States legal-tender notes in sums of \$50, or any multiple thereof, for exchange for gold, and receive gold in exchange at the rate of \$30 for \$100 in notes, and for each period of four months thereafter the rate shall be successively advanced one per cent in gold until July 1, 1878, and on and after January 1, 1879, ex-

changed at par.
Section 2 provides for presenting gold at the Treassection 2 provides for presenting goin at the ridge-try, to be exchanging notes at a rate one per cent less than that for exchanging notes for goid. Section 3 provides for usuing Treasury certificates for either class of funds, if such funds shall be at any time insufficient to meet the demands, which certificates shall be received for all payments due to the United States and payable in the funds represented by said certificates.

sertificates.
Section 4 provides that the notes redeemed under the third section of the act "to provide for the resumption of specie payments" shall not be reissued, but be canceled and destroyed.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL PASSED. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Corwin (Rep., Ili.) in the chair, on the Consular and

Depiomatic Appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates \$1,344,785. There was nothing of interest in the discussion. The bill was reported to the

Mouse and passed.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating \$25,000 to defray the expenses of cutertaining the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Pending the vote upon it, the House, at 3:35 p. m., on motion of Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The President sent WASHINSTON, Juli. 11.—Into Freshuent Sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Geo. H. Seker of Feonsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia: Theo. Corrisino of Illinois, Cassul at Bristol; Geo. Manler of Tenuessee. Minister Resident to Eucador: Edgar Stanton of Illinois, Consul at Barmen; Wm., Younghlood of New-York, Consul at Zacalecas.

Postmatiers—Aclson B. Sherxin, Cereland, Ohio: Porter K. Holden, Behinott, N. Y; J. B. Marshall, Gold Hill, Nev.; Fayeste W. Gine., Maquesets, Lowa.

Nature-Capites Thomas Hibbett to be Assistant Surgeon: Master. Cane, Maqueacts, Iowa.

Non-Anaries Thomas Hibbett to be Assistant Surgeon; Master
Non-Anaries Thomas Hibbett and Engine William W. Kinbell to be Licutenant, and Engine William K. C. Drauck, and H. C. Nye to be Mastera.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nomina

tions:

John M. Thacher of Virginia, Commissioner of Patents; Marens S. Hopkins of Virginia, Kammuer-in-Chief of the Patent Office; Albert G. Edwards, Assistant United States Treasurer at St. Louis; John C. Kesley, Collector of Internal Revenue for the VIII.b District of Virginia; S. S. Farwell, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Hild Lowa District; C. H. Lines, Receiver of Public Moisepa at Topeka, Kansas; E. J. Jeahns. Receiver of Public Moisepa at Topeka, Kansas; E. J. Jeahns. Receiver of Public Moisepa Mere Relson B. Sherwin, at Cleveland, Obio; Edward Sulli-

Postmastere...Nelson B. Sherwin, at Clerchand, Obio; Edward Sellivan, Harrisborgh, Penn.; S. A. Epperson, Bushneil, Ill.; John Bertzer, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Thomas Yost, Hollister, Cal.; Temple Bodge, Midden, Mass.; John S. Far, Martherough, Mass.; J. B. Gelicos, Dedham, Mass.; J. B. Pool, Randelph, Mass.; Nathan Galpin, Boenesberough, Lova; P. B. Goold, Littleton, N. H.; B. B. Webster, Monticello, Ill.; John M. Turrbull, Monmodh, Ill.; John Bale, Stapleton, N.; E. A. Mead, Moravia, N. Y.; E. H. Davis, Aron, N. Y.; John H. Bibb, University of Virginia; Hall Anderson, Lancaster, N. H.; W. P. Allan, Winchester, Ky.; Rowas White, Oslland, Md.; H. A. Moore, Bryan, Tenas; E. C. Rainer, Georgelowa, S. C.; L. G. Johns, Swaarl, Nobraska; M. A. Frank, Palls City, Nebraska; W. R. McAlbister, Grand Island, Nebraska; J. P. Alexander, Fort Worth, Texas; O. C. Morehead, Bremond, Texas; J. P. Bayley, Warrentou, Va.

The employés of E. S. Higgins & Co., carpet manufacturers, who went on a strike about six weeks ago, returned to work yesterday and accepted the reduced rates. The operatives have lost \$30,000 while out of work. There is no strike among the piano-makers of this city. A proposed reduction in a single factory caused an indignation meeting to be held by the employer, but there are no indications of any general dis-

GEN. BUTLER'S REMEDY.

HIS BILL FOR A NEW ELECTION. THE APPOINTMENT OF THREE COMMISSIONERS TO

CONDUCT THE ELECTION GIVEN TO THE PRESI-DENT-A NEW REGISTRATION OF VOTERS TO BE MADE-THE RETURNS TO BE CANVASSED WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE ELECTION-POWER GIVEN THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT TO PUNISH PERSONS FOR INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS.

The Hen. Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts introduced in the House of Representatives, on Friday last, a bill "to provide for a legal and fair election in the State of Louisiana, and to guarantee to said State a republican form of government." The following are the several sections of the bili:

following are the several sections of the bili:

Best enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That an election shall be held in the said State for Loud 1875, by the legality-qualified voters of said State, for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Superintendent of Elections, and to the election of such Senators and members of the House of Representatives of said State as ought, under the Constitution and laws of said State, to have been chosen on the 4th day of November, in the years of our Lord 1872 and 1874; and the officers and members of the Assembly of said State, to be chosen under the provision of this act, abadienter upon the discharge of their respective duies at the time and in the manaer herein-

fter prescribed.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States shall, nmediately after the passage of this act, appoint three sitable persons, to be superintendents of the election dered by this act, who shall have the powers and perform the duties hereinafter specified; and any act to be one by said superintendents may be done by a major art thereof.

dent of the United States shall, immediately after their appointment or designation, appoint, in writing, two competent and suitable persons State Registrar, who shall be ettizens and qualified voters of said State, and members of opposite political parties, and who shall cause to be made a new and complete registration of all the legally-qualified voters of said State, which possibilitation shall be commenced within twenty days after the passage of this act, and shall be completed ten days prior to the day fixed by this act for holding said election.

SEC. 4. That it is hereby made the duty of said Registrars to appoint, with the approval of said Superintendents, two Supervisors of Registration in each parish of said State, except for the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson; and in said Parish of Jefferson there shall be appointed two Supervisors of Registration for the right bank and two for the left bank of said parish; and in the Parish and City of Orleans there shall be two Supervisors of Registration appointed for each wart of said parish and city; which Supervisors of Registration shall be lead voters of the parish or ward for which they are appointed, and shall be members of different political parties. And the said Supervisors of Registration shall jointly appoint two clerks, subject to the approval of the State Registrars, who shall be of opposite political parties. And all the appointments provided for in this and the preceding section shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana within ten days after the same shall be made; and it is hereby made the daty of and cierk to file and preserve the same.

SEC. 5. That the existing police-jury wards in the parishes of said State shall each constitute a separato election precinct; and the supervisors of registration for the several wards in the City of New Orleans shall, before commencing registration, divide their respective wards into as many election precincs as may be SEC. 4. That it is hereby made the duty of aid Registrars to appoint, with the ap-

dent as aforesaid shall, five days prior to clection, appoint two Commissioners of ion for each election precinct, who shall e in and he qualified voters of the pre-and from different political parties; the Commist, and from the control of the contr

reside in and be qualified voters of the precinct, and from different political parties; the Commissioners shall appoint two clerks; not less than three
days before the day of election, the Supervisors of Esgistration shall post printed notices, stating the place at
which the election shall be held in each election precinct and the names of the Commissioners of the eletion; the polling places shall be established so as best to
accommodate all the voters of the precinct; all of which
appointments shall be in wriving, and shall be filed in
the office of said Clerk of said Circuit Court, whose duty
it shall be to file and preserve the same.

SEC. 9. That on the day fixed for holding the election,
the Commissioners of Election and their clerks
shall assemble at the place fixed for
holding the election in their respective precinct;
in case one or more of the Commissioners shall be
absent at the hour fixed for opening the polls, the vacancy or vacances shall be filed by legal voters present.

Provided, That in every case there shall be one Commissioner selected from each political party. At 6 o'clock
ante meridian, they shall open the ballot-boxes in the
presence of the public; they shall then close and securely
fasten the same by lock or seal; and they shall then
proceed to receive the ballots of such premos as present
themselves and offer to vote, who farnish certificates or
registration as required by this act, or other evidence of
their right to vote as hereimbefore provided, and who
reade in the precinct in which they offer to vote.
The polls shall remain open for the reception of ballots until 6 o'clock p. m., when the Commissioners of
the public, and proceed to count the ballots therein contained, without cessation, until all shall have been
counted. One Commissioners shall take the ballots from
the box, one at a time, and hand the same to the other
Commissioner, whe shall read the manner of the presons
of Election shall one shall read the names of the person
thereon, and the office for which

with the ballot-boxes and ballots to the Supervisors of Registration, and transmitted by them to the Superin-tendents appointed as aforesaid at New-Orleans. SEC. II. That all ballots shall be either printed or

SEC. 11. That all ballots shall be either printed or written, and each ballot shall be either printed or written, and each ballot shall be either printed or written, and each ballot shall contain the names and offices of all persons voted for.

SEC. 12. That within ten days after the day of the election, the State Registrars shall, in the presence of the Supernitendents appointed as aforesaid, open the returns inade to them by the Supervisors of Registration for the several parishes of the State and for the several wards of the City of New-Orleans, and examine, canvass, and compile the same; and the superintendents so appointed shall thereupon make public proclamation of the result of said election in two newspapers of general circulation and of opposite politics. They shall furnish to the superintendents appointed as aforesaid a certified list of the names of the persons returned elected as members of the General Assembly of said State; the said list shall indicate the representative district for which each member of the House of Representatives has been elected, and the sensional district for which each sension has been elected; and the persons so returned proclaimed to have been elected shall assemble at the Mechanics' Institute in New-Orleans, or at such other piace as may be secured by the Orleans, or at such other piace as may be secured by the of the promitigation of the result of said election by the superintendents appointed as aforesaid; and each House of said Generel Assembly shall immediately thereafter proceed to organize as the Houses of the Legianture of the State of Louisiana.

ESC. 41. That on the direct Monday after the promutigation.

the State of Louisiana.

SEC. 13. Teat on the first Monday after the promulga-

in this act, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, together with all other State officers thus elected, shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, and the Government thus established shall be recognized by the Government of the United States as the legal government of Louisiana: Provided. That the terms of office of the persons chosen at said election shall terminate the same as if they had been elected on the 4th day of November, 1872 and 1874.

88C. 14. That any person who shall register and vote at the election provided for by this act who, at the time of registering and voting, vias not a qualified elector under the Constitution and laws or the State of Louislans, or say person who shall vote upon any certificate of registration not issued to and belonging to him, or any person who shall register under a false or assumed name, or any person who shall register or vote more than once, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeaner, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed dive hundred dollars, or by unorison mont, at hord later for a period not ex-

that precinct, or who shall knowingly permit any person to vote not qualified by law, or who shall knowingly permit any ballots other than those really cast by persons legally entitled to vote to be put into the ballot-box, or who shall make any frandulont or false count or rature, or who shall fail faithfully to comply with the provisions of this not, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a flue not exceeding \$1.50, or by imprisonment at hard labor for a period not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 17. That any Supervisor of Registration who shall make any false count, compilation or return of any vote or votes cast at this election, or shall change or mutilate any retorns made to him by the Commissioners of Election, or shall permit any of the same to be done, or who shall refuse or fail to faithfully comply with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a flue not exceeding \$2,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor for a period nos exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the Court hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 18. That any person who shall commit any act of violence or intimidation, or offer any bribe, or make any promise of any valuable time or right whatever, with intent to prevent any person legally qualified from voting, or to influence any person to vote contrary to his wishes, or who shall be guilty of any frauds, or who shall falsely make or forge any certificate or paper writing or other document required to be issued or given by the officers established by this act, in registration or in votting, or in counting the ballots, or in making returns, or of any act intended to miliance any other person to commit any of the aloresaid acts of violence, intimidation or fraud, shall be do oned guilty of a high crime, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor for a period no

Commissioners of in this act mentioned.

SEC. 25. That the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof such that the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof such that the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof such that the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof such that the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof such that the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof such that the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof sum of \$200,000, or so much the provided for in this act, and to execute the provisions of this act; and the same shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, and shall be paid by the Treasurer upon the President's order or warrant.

SEC. 26. That any person who, under pretence of execution of the President's and the President's act of the President's act of the President's and the President's act of the Presi

order or warrant.

SEC. 25. That any person who, under pretense of exercising any authority under the Constitution or laws of the State of Louisiana, or otherwise, shall attempt to impede, hinder, or obstruct the execution of this act, or the organization of the Legislature according to the provisions of this act after said election, or to hinder or embarrass any State officer who shall be elected under the provisions of this act from entering into the office to which he shall be so elected, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years; Provided, That any person mentioned in this section may be restrained by the order of the Circuit Court of the United States hereinbefore mentioned from doing or attempting to do any act in said section declared to be a high crime, upon the amplication of said superintendents, by a petition to said court, setting forth, in a summary manner, the facts and circumstances which, in the judgment of said superintendents, lender such restraint necessary; and for this purpose, the court shall have all the powers and exercise all the jurisdiction that such court may do in cases of contempt of its orders and directions.

THE FIRE RECORD.

DESTRUCTION OF MASSON COLLEGE-LOSS, \$100,000 TERRE BONNE, Quebec, Jan. 11 .- Masson College was burned to the ground this morning. The fire broke out in the chapel, and in less than two hours the entire building was destroyed. The pupils saved their personal property, and the college furniture was partly saved.

The total loss on the college aggregates \$100,000; insurance, \$28,000. No lives were lost.

IN ST. LOUIS LOSS \$50,000. St. Louis, Jan. 11 .- The Cheltenham Firebrick Works, owned by Evans & Howard, situated

about five miles from this city, were destroyed by fire yesterday; loss, \$50,000; insurance as follows: In the Commercial Union, London, \$5,000; Lancaster Insurance Company, Manchester, England, \$5,000; Fire Association, Philadelphia, \$2,500; Hartford, \$2,500; and \$5,000 in St. Louis companies. AT OTTAWA-LOSS, \$39,000. OTTAWA, Jan. 11 .- Late on Saturday night Messrs. Russell & Watson's dry goods store was dam-

aged by fire to the extent of \$3,000. Ragott's clothing store on Wellington-st. was burned to the ground. Tas loss is \$36,000; insurance, \$15.500. ELSEWHERE. MONTREAL, Canada, Jan. 11 .- A fire yesterday norning at No. 87 St. Paul-st. destroyed the root and

upper flat. Mrs. Choquette, age 75 years, and a young nan named Gerard were burned to death.
Three houses at Hochelaga, belonging to Mr. Williamon, were burned to the ground at miduight last night.

Loss. \$12,000. THE READING RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Reading Railroad Company to-day the annual report was read, showing gross receipts for the past year, \$14,452,122; gross expenses, \$8,731,916; net profits, \$5,720,206; increase of profits over the previous year, \$362,440. The report gives a glowing account of the new works of the Reading Coal and Iron Company,

in the vicinity of Pottsville, where new veins, aggregating 64 feet in thickness, have been penetrated. Is concludes as follows:

White, therefore, the improvements upon the estate of the toal and fron Company have securred for the railroad certain traffic which can be relied upon as fully commensurate with the wants of the market, the road way, the rolling stock, and other property of the railroad Company have been kept up to their usual state of efficiency, and are amply sufficient upon the shortest demand to move a traffic of 200,000 tons of coal por week throughout the entire season.

The report was accepted by the stockholders, and resolutions adopted thanking the President and Board of concludes as follows:

olutions adopted thanking the President and Board of

Managers for the able manner in which the business of the soul has bong orgunited.